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20. SOUTHWARD MIGRATION, OF *EUPLOEA CORE CORE* CR. AT KHANDALA, WESTERN GHATS

During a visit to Khandala, Kolaba District, Maharashtra on 4th October, 1979 we saw several Common Indian Crow butterflies in movement towards the south. They were flying in groups of 8 to 12 butterflies, at about a metre above the ground. However a few were seen at heights of 3 to 4 m, above the ground. The flight was slow. The weather was

cloudy with intermittent sunlight, and the wind was blowing from west to east. It was also noted that the butterflies were moving from lower to higher elevations. From 9.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. several hundred butterflies crossed the area under observation. Other Danaids like Common Tiger, Blue Tiger and Plain Tigers were also seen in the area.

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21. ATTRACTION OF BUTTERFLIES TO *CROTALARIA RETUSA* (PAPILIONACEAE) AT KHANDALA, W. GHATS

Butterflies belonging to the Family Danaidae are known to be attracted to plants containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids (for references see Amladi 1975).¹ One such group of plant, is of the genus *Crotalaria*. On 4th October 1979 between 9.05 a.m. to 11.50 a.m., we saw several butterflies sitting on a bush. We collected a branch of this shrub which was later identified as "Shanarghandika" *Crotalaria re-*

tusa (Pailionaceae) also often referred to as Glory of Mahabaleshwar. After alighting on the leaves, the butterflies protruded their proboscis and rubbed it on the surface of the leaf. They were observed on withering leaves

¹ AMLADI, S. R. (1975): Danaid Butterflies attracted to *Heliotropium indicum* (Boraginaceae) an alkaloid containing Plant. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 585-87.

of the plant. When disturbed they returned to the plant after flying around for a short while. On each bush over 60 butterflies were seen. The danaids were, common Indian crow (*Euploea core core*), blue tiger (*Danaus limniace*), common tiger (*D. genutia*), and plain tiger (*D. chrysippus*). What seemed most interesting to us was that four males of the Great Egg Fly (*Hypolimnas bolina*)

family Nymphalidae were also seen on the leaves of this plant behaving in a similar fashion.

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22. NEW RECORD OF *MYMAR SCHWANNI* GIRAULT FROM INDIA (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA, MYMARIDAE)

(With two text-figures)

Mymar schwanni Girault

Mymar schwanni Girault, 1912, *Mem. Qd. Mus.* 1: 166-168, ♀; Annecke, 1961, *S. Afr. J. agric. Sci.* 4: 544, 551, ♀, key.

The genus *Mymar* contains five species (Annecke, 1961). So far one species, *M. taprobanicum* Ward, is known to occur in India (Hayat 1977). Recently, I collected a single female specimen from Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh). The specimen resembles *M. schwanni* Girault according to the key to species given by Annecke (loc. cit.). For confirmation of the identification pencil sketches of the antenna and fore and hind wings were sent to Dr. B. R. Subba Rao, British Museum (NH), who advised that the diagrams are reasonably approximate to those of specimens of *M. schwanni* from Australia present in the British Museum collections. This appears to

be the first record of *M. schwanni* from outside Australia.

The species resembles *M. taprobanicum* in several respects including antennal dimensions, but differs in having the hind wings abbreviated beyond the hamuli (figs. 1, 2). It differs from *M. pulchellum* Curtis in greater extension of the infuscation of the fore wings (slightly more than distal half of wing blade infuscated) and greater number of marginal fringe of the fore wings (numbering 41).

Material examined: INDIA: Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, 1 ♀, 8.iv.1978, collected by sweeping over grass (M. Verma).

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